

**THE HISTORY OF
PSYCHIATRY SECTION
ANNUAL REPORT
TO THE FRIENDS**

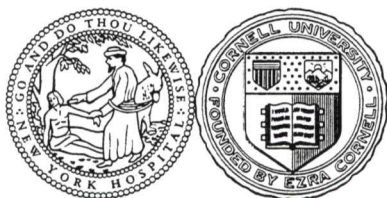
JULY 1, 1996 - JUNE 30, 1997



THE HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRY SECTION ANNUAL REPORT TO THE FRIENDS

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Interdisciplinary Research Faculty
Richardson History of Psychiatry Research Seminar
The Oskar Diethelm Library



Department of Psychiatry
The New York Hospital-Cornell University Medical College
The Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic

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❖ *THE HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRY SECTION*

The History of Psychiatry Section is an interdisciplinary research unit in the Department of Psychiatry of Cornell University Medical College and the New York Hospital. Its objective is to carry out, encourage, and advise scholarship in a broad range of historical topics that are relevant to the present day theory and practice of psychiatry. Its basic activities include the Richardson History of Psychiatry Research Seminars and administration of the Oskar Diethelm Library.

The foundation of the Section was laid in 1936, when Dr. Oskar Diethelm, Chairman of the Department of Psychiatry and Director of the recently opened Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic, began assembling books and journals important to the history of psychiatry, convinced as he was of their value to clinicians. Stimulated by this growing resource, Dr. Eric T. Carlson formally launched the History of Psychiatry Section in 1958, when he received a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health to pursue research into the history of American psychiatry. At the same time, Dr. Diethelm appointed him to a newly created half-time position as Director of the Section.

Under the leadership of Dr. Carlson, the activities and collections of the Section steadily expanded to serve a wide range of interests, from the education of medical students and residents to the exchange of ideas among historically oriented scholars from many disciplines. Dr. Carlson instituted the biweekly research seminar, which has become such a helpful proving ground for works in progress and an occasion for lively intellectual discussion, in the early 1960s.

When Dr. Diethelm retired in 1962, the Section's rare books library was named in his honor. The Oskar Diethelm Library now contains over 40,000 printed items, constituting the most comprehensive collection of its kind in the United States. Initially, the emphasis was on collecting British and American works from the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries, as well as Renaissance works in Latin. As the Library grew, however, it developed major collections dating from the fifteenth century in French, German, and Italian, as well as acquiring selected works in Arabic, Dutch, Hungarian, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, and Swedish.

The Library now counts among its holdings nearly every edition of the monographs of such important figures as Emil Kraepelin, Sigmund Freud, Isaac Ray, and Benjamin Rush. There are a number of exception-

ally rare volumes, at least two of which exist in but a single recorded copy. The Library holds significant collections of works in such areas as the history of hypnotism and psychoanalysis, the American mental hygiene movement, and the temperance movement, as well as religious and medical debates on witchcraft, suicide, and sexual behaviors. There are also many early and rare first-person accounts of psychiatric illness, alcoholism, and drug abuse. The Library is particularly strong in complete runs of several crucial and uncommon journals. An impressive collection of hospital and asylum reports of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries has been amassed, amounting to more than 3,500 items.

Dr. Diethelm recognized the value of knowledge contained in early dissertations written for the medical degree in pre-Enlightenment Europe. He traveled throughout Europe to identify them in foreign repositories and collect what he could for the Library, eventually collating his work into his *Medical Dissertations of Psychiatric Interest before 1750* (Basel: Karger, 1971). The Library's collection of these theses now stands at nearly five hundred.

In 1976, the manuscript division of the Library was officially established, indicating its growing importance as a repository for the unpublished papers of many organizations and individuals vital to the history of psychiatry. The Library now houses fifty-nine manuscript collections. It is the official depository of such institutions as the Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry, the American Psychoanalytic Association, and the Cheiron Society. Its holdings of the papers of D.W. Winnicott and David Levy make it an important resource for the study of child psychiatry and psychoanalysis. Through the generosity of Dr. Bernard L. Diamond, primary sources have been added to the division relating to such cases vital to the history of forensic psychiatry as the M'Naughton trial and the Guiteau trial, as well as more recent cases such as those of Sirhan Sirhan and David Chapman. There are also notable holdings related to the American mental hygiene movement and biological psychiatry, to give only a modest idea of the variety and significance of the collections. Single items of note held by the division include letters by Clifford Beers, Sigmund Freud, Morton Prince, William James, G. Stanley Hall, Johann Spurzheim, Andrew and George Combe, Herbert Spencer, August Forel, Francis Galton, S. Weir Mitchell, and Harry Stack Sullivan. Access to the Library's unrestricted manuscript collections is guaranteed to any scholar whose research need

cannot be met by a published resource.

From its earliest days, numerous scholars have worked in the Oskar Diethelm Library, publishing their discoveries as articles or books. From the Renaissance psychiatry that Dr. Diethelm pursued and the early American psychiatry that Dr. Carlson explored, the topics of inquiry multiplied. The list has grown to include biographies of psychiatrists, psychologists, and pioneers in mental hygiene; accounts of the development of child psychiatry and the changing attitude toward children; books on psychoanalysis and its reception in various parts of the world; histories of psychiatry during specific periods, of particular mental hospitals that epitomized the development of the field, and of particular sub-specialties such as the treatment of alcoholism or schizophrenia; studies in legal psychiatry; topics in British, German, and French psychiatry; histories and analyses of ideas and concepts in psychiatry, psychology, and psychoanalysis; works on the relationship between psychiatry and literature, and psychiatry and religion; and investigations of multiple personality and hypnosis. There are as well two published volumes of symposia sponsored by the Section.

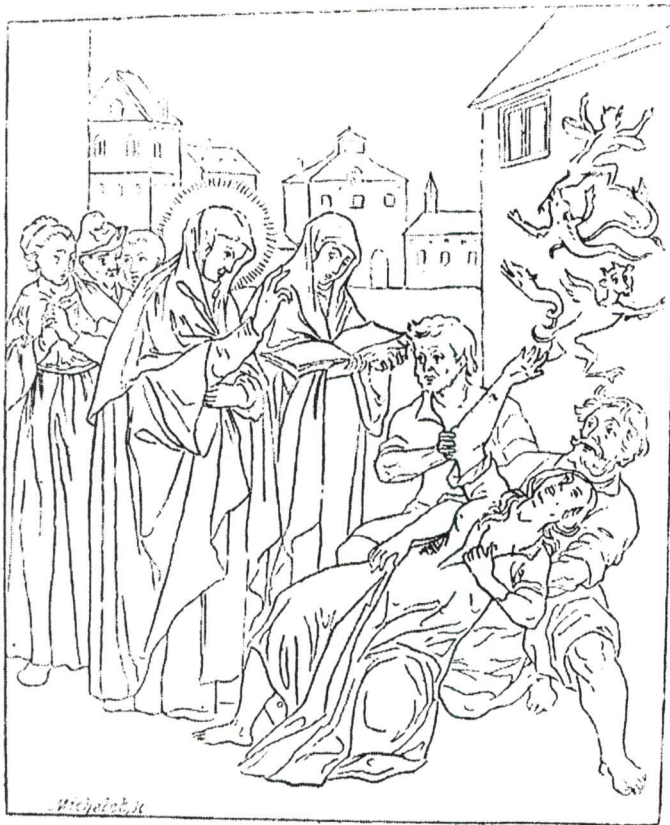
Dr. Carlson organized the Friends of the Oskar Diethelm Library in 1964, thus widening the Library's circle of interested and active supporters. Those who could not participate directly, but who recognized the value of the Library's programs, began to give generously to benefit the collections and support the scholars who use them. The Friends' regular membership has grown steadily, while larger grants from far-seeing individuals and foundations have permitted the awarding of fellowships, the acquisition of special collections, and the consolidation of historical materials from the New York Hospital's Westchester division into the Library.

In 1994, the History of Psychiatry Section responded to the prospective razing of the Payne Whitney Clinic by moving the Oskar Diethelm Library to temporary quarters at the New York Academy of Medicine, where its distinguished collections remain fully accessible to scholars. The Library will return to the campus of Cornell University Medical College and the New York Hospital at the end of the six-year Major Modernization Project, to reside in a modern facility that will be expressly designed to preserve and utilize this unique resource.

After the death of Dr. Carlson, Dr. George J. Makari was appointed Acting Director of the Section. During his tenure, Dr. Makari undertook a number of initiatives, including the launching of the Cornell Studies

in the History of Psychiatry book series and the inauguration of the Carlson Grand Rounds in the History of Psychiatry. This past Spring he was named Director of the Section.

Robert Goldstein, M.D.



SAINTE CLAIRE DÉLIVRE UNE DAME DE PISE

D'après Adam Van Noort (XVII^e siècle).

❖ *DIRECTOR NAMED*

George J. Makari, M.D., the Section's Acting Director since 1993, was recently appointed Director of the History of Psychiatry Section. After attaining a B.A. in Biochemistry at Brown University, Dr. Makari attended Cornell Medical College and received his M.D. in 1987. He did his residency training in Psychiatry at the Payne Whitney Clinic of New York Hospital and stayed on at Cornell by earning a Reader's Digest Research Fellowship in the History of Psychiatry. During this three-year period, Dr. Makari steeped himself in nineteenth-century intellectual history in order to make a contribution in the crowded arena of Freud studies. The product of these efforts was a series of highly regarded papers on the history of the idea of transference and the origins of psychoanalysis. In 1993, he took over as Acting Director of the Section. During his tenure as Acting Director, Dr. Makari expanded the Section's mission by founding the Eric T. Carlson Memorial Grand Rounds in the History of Psychiatry, the Cornell Studies in the History of Psychiatry book series, and the Cornell-Columbia joint lectureship entitled "History, Culture, and Psychiatry." He also oversaw the re-location and professionalization of the Oskar Diethelm Library at the New York Academy of Medicine.

Despite his administrative responsibilities, Dr. Makari serves on the editorial board of the *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association*, teaches a course on psychodynamic theory to Payne



Whitney residents, is an advanced candidate at the Columbia Psychoanalytic Center, and continues to publish and lecture widely. He has been the recipient of a number of academic awards including the Alexander Beller Award, the Lionel Ovesey Award, and the Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association's essay prize. Dr. Makari's efforts thus far have, by necessity, been manifold; he has functioned as administrator, editor, educator, and fund-raiser. But to all who have had the pleasure of working with him, it is apparent that over and above all George's primary commitment is to the ideal of scholarship. It is this commitment which will ensure the vitality of the Section under his stewardship in years to come.

Robert Goldstein, M.D.





FROM THE DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

History teaches us that great continuities link our present to our past, and that these links can all too easily be broken. The old Payne Whitney Clinic with its alabaster lamps and wood paneling, its hydrotherapy suite and gym, its setting on a bluff commanding views of the East River, represented such a connection for many of us, and its destruction six years ago was deeply felt. As the clinic dispersed to 61st, 68th, and 76th streets, the History of Psychiatry Section took its offices in the Baker Pavilion of the New York Hospital while the Oskar Diethelm Library was temporarily placed at the New York Academy of Medicine. Our old world was gone. What would the future bring?

In one sense that future is here, and while it may not hold the aura of the old Payne Whitney, it is promising indeed. Starting in August 1997, the in-patients and faculty that have been housed on 76th street will come back to the new Greenberg Pavilion of the New York Hospital. Built on the terra firma of the old Payne Whitney, this gargantuan new hospital offers state-of-the-art bedside computers, sparkling views of the barges and tugs trafficking on the East River, and prints by the likes of Frank Stella, Robert Rauschenberg and Claus Oldenberg.

At the same time, a large interior renovation is planned for the Baker Tower, that high-rise that was meant to approximate the Palais des Pâpes in Avignon when it was built in 1932. When renovation is completed within this building that Lewis Mumford called the "last smile of skyscraper Romanticism," the History of Psychiatry Section, including the Oskar Diethelm Library, will take up residence therein.

We are presently working with the hospital's architects to design space for the Section and Library, and the preliminary indications are quite exciting. Unlike the disparate spaces we grew into over the years at the old Payne Whitney, this new location will be centralized and modern. Thanks go to the department's leadership, especially Jack D. Barchas, M.D, who immediately understood the importance of our work upon taking over as chair, and made a commitment to see us through this difficult time.

It was with great regret that we said goodbye to Shaw Kinsley at the end of this academic year. For two years, Shaw brought great perseverance, high standards, and a can-do optimism to the task of cataloging. His adaptability and wry humor made him a pleasure to work with, and

we wish him the best on his move to Arizona. Replacing Shaw will be Leonard Valenzuela, an ardent bibliophile and former reference librarian at the New York Academy of Medicine.

The past year's academic activities have been full. The third Eric T. Carlson Memorial Grand Rounds in the History of Psychiatry was given by an old and dear friend of Ted's, John Burnham, Professor of History and Psychiatry at Ohio State University. Professor Burnham is the author of a number of important books, and the new editor of the *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*. His presentations on the Topeka State experiment and his discussion of the historiography of de-institutionalization raised a good deal of interest amongst historians, policy makers and clinicians alike.

Aaron Esman newly directs the Richardson Research Seminars, and he has done a marvelous job maintaining the high standards of this long-running seminar. Presentations this past year included a wide array of research topics, from early nineteenth-century psychiatric periodicals to the Electra Complex, and from Virginia Woolf's early life to Freud's Herr E. Whitney Davis, Ph.D. presented "The Origins of Narcissism: Freud and the Culture of Homosexuality" as this year's Cornell-Columbia Deutsche Haus lecture in History, Culture, and Psychiatry. Professor Davis is John Evans Professor of Art History and Director of the Center for the Humanities at Northwestern University.

Cornell Studies in the History of Psychiatry published three books in the Spring of 1997. Elka Spoerri's beautifully edited volume, *Adolph Wölfl: Draftsman, Writer, Poet, Composer*, includes stunning reproductions of that artist's work, and scholarly essays including one by Section member Louis Sass. Ian Dowbiggin's meticulously researched *Keeping American Sane: Psychiatry and Eugenics in the United States and Canada, 1880-1940*, came to our attention while Dowbiggin was using the manuscript resources of the Oskar Diethelm Library. It is an important and lasting contribution to the literature on eugenics. In *The Mastery of Submission: Inventions of Masochism*, John Noyes argues that the construction of masochism in the 1890's was the result of a crisis in liberal European male subjectivity, and was in essence a response to broader social and political violence, such as colonialism.

This past academic year was also greatly enriched by the activities and contributions of Craig Tomlinson, who just completed his two years as a Reader's Digest research fellow at the Section. Craig focused on the early nineteenth-century beginnings of psychiatry and the dissemination

of psychiatric ways of thinking in German periodicals. He also explored the previously unstudied relationship between Sandor Rado and Adolf Meyer. Craig proved himself to be thoughtful, dedicated, and creative. I am very pleased to know that he will remain an active member of the History Section and look forward to his future contributions. I might add that he was also a stellar guide through Munich as we traipsed around looking for a schnitzel-less meal, while we attended the meetings of the European Association for the History of Psychiatry.

I would also like to welcome a new faculty member to the Section, Katherine Dalsimer, Ph.D. The author of a well-received work on the portrayal of female adolescence in literature, Dr. Dalsimer is researching the early life of Virginia Woolf. We look forward to her contribution to the life of the Section.

Yvonne Zaharakis has been the administrative assistant in the Section for the past two years, and her capacity to take on mounds of work, while maintaining her good cheer, was reassuring and refreshing. At night and on her days off, Yvonne was working hard to make her way toward medical school. And so it was with particular pride that we learned Yvonne had been accepted to Cornell University Medical College, where she begins her first year of study this Fall. We wish her the best of luck, and welcome Alegra Cerrato, who like Yvonne comes to us from Hunter College.

This upcoming year should be one of our most academically active. We look forward to the fourth Carlson Grand Rounds with the eminent British historian of psychiatry, German Berrios. This year we will also inaugurate a month long scholar-in-residence program, with Nathan Hale, Ph.D., the eminent historian of psychoanalysis in America. Next Spring for one month we will hold numerous scholarly activities during Hale's tenure, including four seminars on the social history of psychoanalysis in America. I am also very pleased to welcome Ernst Falzeder, Ph.D., to the Section for the upcoming year. Dr. Falzeder is in the United States on a Woodrow Wilson fellowship, and will also be a Research Associate here at the Section. His editing of the Freud-Ferenczi correspondence, as well as his extraordinary research on the origins of psychoanalysis, will be of great interest to many of our members.

As I look at the architectural plans for the new History of Psychiatry Section and the new Oskar Diethelm Library, I think back to the difficulties we faced with the death of Ted Carlson and our exile from our facilities at Payne Whitney. It is deeply satisfying to find that

despite these obstacles, the ideal of the Section, the commitment of its community, and the broad support from inside and outside of New York Hospital and Cornell University Medical College, allowed us to flourish. It is with the goal of furthering that very set of ideals, and fostering that community, that I take on the directorship of the Section. I remain grateful to all of you for your continued support.

George J. Makari, M.D.



SAINT IGNACE DÉLIVRANT UN JEUNE POSSÉDÉ

Fac-simile d'une gravure de Jean Collaert.

CURATOR'S REPORT

As of the end of the academic year, the Library's catalog librarian, Shaw Kinsley, decided to continue his career in Arizona. As a result, we have lost the daily society of a talented and careful bibliographer, a trusted colleague, and a loyal friend. Fortunately, thanks to the miracle of the Internet, our conversation about matters of common interest remains frequent, if less animated.

Before Mr. Kinsley ended his tenure at the Library, he had succeeded in crafting gloriously detailed and accurate bibliographic descriptions of nearly all of our pre-1801 imprints. These are the oldest, and among the rarest, items in the collection, most of them collected by Dr. Diethelm during his buying trips to Europe. The bibliographic records Mr. Kinsley created will eventually be accessible worldwide via the Internet, and will give scholars who may never visit the Library access to invaluable and otherwise unavailable information about the earliest printed resources in the history of psychiatry.

Last year, I reported to you the acquisition of the Joseph Wortis Papers. This year, I am pleased to report that we have accomplished the arrangement and description of the collection, once again under contract with the Winthrop Group as archival consultants. Although we recognized the uncommon importance of the collection when we acquired it, the process of organizing it piece by piece this year revealed that the papers will be more broadly useful to scholars in a wider range of disciplines than we could ever have imagined. The finding aid will require some final editing before it can be made available some time during the next academic year.

This year, Leopold Bellak honored the Library by his decision to begin to deposit his papers with us. Dr. Bellak was born in Vienna in 1916, and left while a medical student at the University of Vienna, in May 1938, after the Nazi invasion. He had begun his training analysis with Ernst Kris the same week he started medical school in 1935, and at 19, became the youngest person ever to be permitted to study at the Vienna Psychoanalytic Institute. After his arrival in the United States, he obtained a master's degree in psychology from Boston University, earned his M.D. degree from New York Medical College in 1944, and graduated from the New York Psychoanalytic Institute in 1950. He is currently Emeritus Professor of Psychiatry at Albert Einstein College of Medicine/Montefiore Medical Center. Dr. Bellak's professional career as

psychologist, psychiatrist, and psychoanalyst, has generated more than 200 publications, including fundamental contributions to the fields of psychopathology, psychoanalysis, psychological testing, brief psychotherapy, and community mental health. Dr. Bellak also permitted us to mine his professional library to fill important gaps in our twentieth-century monograph collection, particularly in the fields of schizophrenia and projective testing. We are grateful to Dr. Bellak for choosing the Oskar Diethelm Library to preserve the legacy of his remarkable life and career.

Although we must never forget that the distinction of the Library as a research facility in the history of psychiatry lies not in the rarity, but rather in the sum of its parts, occasionally we recognize within the collection an item of such exceptional scarcity that it deserves special mention. We were delighted to encounter such an item again this year.

The firm of Wilson and Macmillan published the first English-language edition of Havelock Ellis' *Sexual Inversion* in London in 1897 as the first volume of his *Studies in the Psychology of Sex*. Ellis' collaborator in this seminal treatise on homosexuality, John Addington Symonds, had died in 1893, but his name stood beside Ellis' on the title page of the 1897 edition, just it had in the German-language edition of the previous year. Suddenly, at the eleventh hour, Symonds' literary executor, Horatio Brown, raised an objection to the distribution of the book on the grounds of its controversial subject matter. Brown proceeded to buy up the entire edition from the publisher, and ordered it summarily destroyed. Subsequent editions of *Sexual Inversion* have omitted Symonds' name from the title page, as well as all material attributed to Symonds. It would be understandable if no copy of the 1897 edition had survived Brown's premeditated mass "bibliocide," and so it is the more remarkable that one of perhaps ten miraculous survivors has turned up, alive and well, in the Oskar Diethelm Library.

Ellis could not have known that the 1897 imbroglio was a mere portent of the controversy that would persist in bedeviling the publication of *Studies in the Psychology of Sex*. I encourage you to pursue the remarkable story in Phyllis Grosskurth's *Havelock Ellis, a Biography* (New York: Knopf, 1980).

We will spill the least ink over the chronicle of our most regular and rewarding effort--that of assisting and encouraging readers in the planning and executing of research projects in the history of psychiatry. Once again, we have provided reference help to an international

clientele--both in person and via telephone, mail, and the Internet--often to librarians and scholars who had nearly despaired of finding the help they needed. Every year, the Library's reputation penetrates a bit more deeply into the world's academic communities, and we receive more communications as a first, rather than as a final resort.

During the next academic year, we are planning a "great leap forward" in the task of reorganizing the library's collections in preparation for their eventual relocation to the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center campus.

Stay tuned for details in my 1998 report.

Paul S. Buntin, A.M., M.S.



❖ RECENT ACQUISITIONS:

Through the generosity of the family of the late Hans J. Kleinschmidt, M.D., the Oskar Diethelm Library has obtained two volumes of unusual interest, *Les Démoniaques dans l'Art* (Paris, 1887) and *Les Difformes et les Malades dans l'Art* (Paris, 1889) by Jean-Martin Charcot and Paul Richer. The former bears a dedicatory inscription by the junior author to his colleague Gilles de la Tourette, and includes a holograph letter as well. Together they appear to constitute an effort by Charcot to blend the "scientific" and the "humanistic" sides of his persona, and to bridge the gap between medicine and the plastic arts.

Of the two books, the earlier is of greater interest to the psychiatrist. It brings together a vast array of representations of persons suffering from "demonic possession" in particular, what the authors call "démoniaques convulsionnaires," which they understand as a manifestation of hysteria as Charcot defined it. Many of the illustrations depict the miraculous cure of the possessed: by Jesus in a fifth-century mosaic from Ravenna, by San Zeno in a Romanesque bronze plaque from Verona, by St. Martin in a seventh-century painting by Jordaens, and by "The Patriarch of Grade" in a characteristically charming canvas by Carpaccio from the Academia in Venice. These, and examples by Rubens, Raphael, and others, are followed by a chapter that provides a clinical description, complete with line drawings, of the various postures and "attitudes" of "le grand hystérie" or, in the authors' words, the "démoniaques convulsionnaires d'aujourd'hui"--the convulsive demoniacs of our time.

The second volume, clearly a follow-up effort, deals with representations of a wide range of deformities and medical illnesses, from early grotesques, dwarfs, idiots, cripples, the blind, the diseased (such as lepers, syphilitics, and plague victims) to, finally, the dead (largely in the form of tomb sculptures, such as those at St. Denis). Only the first of these categories bears any relation to "nervous" disorders. Some of the grotesque masks from classical antiquity and the Romanesque period suggest to Charcot a resemblance to hysterical paralyses, but the theoretical apparatus of this volume is far less prominent and less impressive than that of *Les Démoniaques*.

Together, however, these slender volumes offer us a vision of Charcot as connoisseur and as amateur art historian. They are, therefore, welcome additions to the Oskar Diethelm Library's collection, providing the

interested reader with a different window through which to view one of the major figures in the history of psychiatry.

Aaron H. Esmen, M.D.





CORNELL STUDIES IN THE HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRY (SPRING 1997)

This review, and the two précis that follow it, introduce the most recent offerings in the Cornell Studies in the History of Psychiatry, edited by George J. Makari, M.D. and Sander Gilman, Ph.D.

Elka Spoerri, *Adolf Wölfl: Draftsman, Writer, Poet, Composer* (Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press, 1997)

The poverty and misery of Adolf Wölfl's early life in Bern during the second half of the nineteenth century was hardly unique for the time. The abandonment of his family by a drunken father and the early death of a mother who could hardly support her seven sons would probably find parallels in other life histories. Like a Swiss *Oliver Twist*, Wölfl (1864-1930) was on his own in the streets before he was ten, and the ensuing twenty years were filled with physical and emotional deprivation. But instead of turning to a life of thievery, which made criminals of two of his brothers, Wölfl served his own two-year prison sentence for attempting to sexually assault two young girls. From here his life took on a less typical aspect. Again arrested for a sexual offense, Wölfl was sent to the Waldau Mental Asylum for evaluation, was diagnosed as schizophrenic, and lived at Waldau the remaining thirty-five years of his life.

It would require a rather extreme romanticism to contend that Wölfl's suffering led to his redemption through art. But at Waldau, several fortuitous circumstances combined to make him the fit subject of this volume in the Cornell Studies in the History of Psychiatry. First, Wölfl's visionary experiences and artistic ability allowed him through drawing, prose narrative, and musical composition to recreate his own being and the very cosmos in which he lived. Second, a sympathetic and caring psychiatrist, Walter Morgenthaler, encouraged Wölfl, facilitated Wölfl's producing and even selling his work, was instrumental in the collecting of it, and wrote a monograph on the artist/patient entitled (in translation), *Madness and Art: The Life and Works of Adolf Wölfl*. It was this very subject that, thirdly, brought Wölfl to the attention of avant garde artists interested in the work of those outside the conventional art establishment. Posthumously, Wölfl's work continued to interest psychiatrists studying the art of mental patients, and in general, Wölfl

can be placed in an ongoing debate about the relationship of illness to art. The history of the exhibits and reception of Wölfli's art, and the reasons for a growing interest in it, are carefully detailed in this book.

Gorgeously produced, and lavish with color illustrations, this volume on Wölfli could grace any coffee table. But unlike most art books, however beautiful, and exhibition catalogs, however detailed, this study of Wölfli has the advantage of allowing the interested reader also to read deeply into the artist's work: there is even a dictionary of the recurrent pictorial symbols in Wölfli's drawing. Commentators drawn from many disciplines--art history, psychology, literature, linguistics, music--have contributed essays on the artist's work and on connections between the artistic forms through which Wölfli expressed himself. The editor, Elka Spoerri, who has devoted many years to studying the artist and who was the curator of the Adolf Wölfli Foundation for more than twenty of them, supplies a long history and analysis of the artist's life, work, and artistic history. Strikingly, however, despite this fascinating and useful scholarship and the scholarly apparatus of notes, bibliographies, and chronologies, the volume has a surprising unity. *Adolf Wölfli* creates the impression of a continuous and integrated narrative, from which most readers will emerge with a rich appreciation of the world imagined by one of the most important figures of outsider art.

Barbara Fass Leavy, Ph.D.

John K. Noyes, *The Mastery of Submission* (Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press, 1997)

Just over a hundred years ago, the Viennese physician Richard von Krafft-Ebing coined the term "masochism," after Leopold von Sacher-Masoch, who depicted pleasurable submission to cruelty in his novels. Noyes analyzes the social and political problems that inspired the concept. He suggests for example, that the triumphant expansion of European colonialism was animated in part by an ambivalence in masculine sexuality. In a society of accelerating technological change and rampant social violence, the individual was believed to be rational and self-determined. Male masochistic behavior defied such a system of

belief, placing women in dominance and using disciplinary technologies as instruments of sexual pleasure. The evolution of the concept is documented by masochistic scenes in literature, from John Cleland's *Fanny Hill*, through Sacher-Masoch's *Venus in Furs*, to Pauline Réage's *The Story of O*. An analysis of Freud's vastly influential rereading of masochism precedes an exploration of the work of his successors, including Wilhelm Reich, Theodor Reik, Helene Deutsch, and Karen Horney. According to Noyes, the thematics of feminine masochism emerged only gradually from an exclusively male concept.

Ian Robert Dowbiggin, *Keeping America Sane: Psychiatry and Eugenics in the United States and Canada, 1880-1940* (Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press, 1997)

What would bring a physician to conclude that sterilization is primary appropriate treatment for the mentally ill and mentally handicapped? Using archival sources, Ian Robert Dowbiggin documents the involvement of both American and Canadian psychiatrists in the eugenics movement of the early twentieth century. He shows why professional men and women, committed to helping those less fortunate than themselves, arrived at such morally and intellectually dubious conclusions.

Psychiatrists at the end of the nineteenth century felt professionally vulnerable, Dowbiggin explains, because they were under intense pressure from state and provincial governments and from other physicians to reform their specialty. To some, genetic theories, which dominated public-health policy-making, seemed to be the best vehicle for catching up with the progress of science. Among the prominent psychiatrist-eugenicists Dowbiggin considers are G. Alder Blumer, Charles Kirk Clarke, Thomas Salmon, Clare Hincks, and William Partlow.

Tracing psychiatric support for eugenics throughout the inter-war years, Dowbiggin pays special attention to the role of psychiatrists in the fierce debates about immigration policy. His examination of psychiatry's unfortunate flirtation with eugenics shows how professional groups are influenced by social and historical contexts.

❖ ERIC T. CARLSON MEMORIAL GRAND ROUNDS IN THE HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRY

On March 19, 1997, the Department of Psychiatry and the History of Psychiatry Section invited Professor John C. Burnham to present the Annual Carlson lecture. This was the third such occasion (with Roy Porter and Nathan Hale, Jr. as the previous lecturers), established in memory of the section's late director, Dr. Eric T. Carlson. Each lecturer makes two major presentations, the first to the entire Department at Grand Rounds in the morning and the other to a smaller interdisciplinary discussion group at the Richardson History Seminar. This year we were honored to have Dr. Carlson's widow Jean and his daughter Karen Carlson-Confino present at Grand Rounds.

Professor Burnham began his work in history at Stanford University (B.A. 1951, Ph.D. 1958) and the University of Wisconsin (M.A., 1952). Since 1963 he has taught at Ohio State University where he became a full professor in 1969. His publications include at least half a dozen books, and over fifty articles. Honors, grants, funded lectures, and other academic activities have been impressively abundant. Currently he is editor of the *Journal for the History of the Behavioral Sciences*.

As a social historian, Professor Burnham has explored the ways in which psychiatry and psychoanalysis have been shaped by broader trends in American culture. His early work, *Psychoanalysis and American Medicine, 1894-1918: Medicine, Science, and Culture* (New York: International Universities Press, 1967), based upon his doctoral dissertation, was a ground-breaking study of the entry of psychoanalysis into the U.S. and the reactions of physicians in this country to Freud's ideas. *Jelliffe: American Psychoanalyst and Physician* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1983) and *Edward J. Kempf: Selected Papers* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1974) detail the work of two psychoanalytic psychiatrists who absorbed Freud's influence and tried to integrate it into American medicine. More recent books on the cultural context of psychiatry include: *How Superstition Won and Science Lost: Popularizing Science and Health in the United States* (New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1987); *Paths Into American Culture: Psychology, Medicine, and Morals* (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1988); and *Bad Habits: Drinking, Smoking, Taking Drugs, Gambling, Sexual Misbehavior, and Swearing in American History* (New York: New York University Press, 1993).

In his papers, too, Professor Burnham has focused his scholarly efforts on a wide range of topics, always with an eye to the relationship between a particular historical phenomenon and the evolution of associated ideas and movements in politics, medicine, psychology, psychiatry, philosophy, or popular culture. In one distinctive example, "Psychotic Delusions as a Key to Historical Cultures: Tasmania, 1830-1940" (*Journal of Social History*, 13 (1980), 368-383), which Professor Burnham researched while a Fulbright Lecturer at the University of Tasmania, he explored the possible uses of inpatient records as a source of data for conclusions regarding social history. This entailed the laborious combing of more than a century of psychiatric records at the Royal Derwent Hospital, and the tabulation of data at three points during that period concerning patients' delusions. Professor Burnham's conclusions from this interesting pilot study were negative, and full of precautions for historians. At the same time, his detailed survey of the interest other historians, anthropologists, and psychiatrists have taken in what psychotic patients reveal about their society, and in how psychotic content has differed cross-culturally and over time, is informative and rich in further ideas for interdisciplinary research.

At Grand Rounds, Professor Burnham's talk was entitled, *The Topeka State Hospital Experiment: A Repressed Memory in the History of Mid-Twentieth-Century De-institutionalization*. This was a fascinating account of how, in the 1950s, Dr. Karl Menninger turned around a derelict state hospital by introducing appropriate staff, training, educational programs, and graduated aftercare provisions within the community. Dr. Burnham explained why such a successful endeavor was not utilized as a model later when mental institutions were dismantled wholesale starting in the 1970s. Dr. Robert Michels followed Dr. Burnham's presentation with a brief discussion of de-institutionalization, after which the lecture's relevance to events in our field today was amply demonstrated by the heated open discussion that ensued.

Following luncheon at the Faculty Club, a related topic was taken up: *Mid-20th Century De-institutionalization as a Function of Consumer Culture*. Professor Burnham's thesis was that in mid-century a shift had taken place in how normality is viewed. While formerly there was an emphasis on work and productivity, now there is more importance attached to the patient's ability to make consumer choices regardless of his or her potential for work. He believes that this cultural shift has greatly influenced the de-institutionalization movement. Again his

ideas proved controversial as the interdisciplinary seminar group wrestled with some of the factors influencing recent trends in community psychiatry. In all it was a day that vividly illustrated how historical scholarship can illuminate the subtle interplay of cultural and political forces within our discipline.

Doris B. Nagel, M.D.



JEAN BODIN, 1576

Fragment de la *Conservation de Bonnet Belmont*.

◆ RICHARDSON HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRY RESEARCH SEMINAR

Seminar Program Director's Report

The Richardson Seminars continued this year to offer the Cornell community and interested guests its customary series of scholarly research papers in the history of psychiatry and related issues. Seventeen seminars were held in the 1996-97 academic year, with topics ranging from trends in the historiography of psychoanalysis, through the origins of cognitive therapy, to the work of the psychotic artist Adolf Wölfli. Notable were a number of sessions focusing on the life and work of Sigmund Freud--still, apparently, a subject of continuing interest in the field. We were fortunate, too, in hearing special presentations by Professors Nathan Hale and John C. Burnham, both old friends of the Section and outstanding scholars of the history of American psychiatry.

It has been a privilege and a pleasure for me to organize and chair these seminars. I look forward to the opportunity to continue the pattern, laid down by my predecessors, of providing to those interested in this aspect of our profession a variety of programs at the highest intellectual level. I thank all those who have helped and advised me in this effort.

Aaron H. Esman, M.D.





SEMINAR PRESENTATIONS, 1996-1997

September 4

Nathan Hale, Ph.D., University of California, Riverside
"Trends and Issues in the Historiography of Psychoanalysis"

September 18

Michael Beldoch, M.D., Cornell University Medical College
"Visions of Freud"

October 2

Craig Tomlinson, M.D., Cornell University Medical College
"Early Psychiatric Periodicals"

October 16

Barbara Fass Leavy, Ph.D., Queens College, CUNY
"What Ever Happened to the Electra Complex?"

October 30

Katherine Dalsimer, Ph.D., Cornell University Medical College
"Virginia Woolf: Portrait of the Artist as Young Woman"

November 13

Gerald Grob, Ph.D., Rutgers University
"On the Threshold: Illusion and Reality in American Psychiatric
Thought and Practice"

December 4

Peter Swales, Independent Scholar
"Freud, His Ur-Patient and their Romance of Oedipus: The Role of
'Herr E.' in the Conception of Psychoanalysis"

January 8

Theodore Brown, Ph.D., Univ. of Rochester School of Medicine and
Dentistry
"George Canby Robinson and 'The Patient as a Person' "

(continued)

January 22

Paul Stepansky, Ph.D., Cornell University Medical College

"‘These Abdominal Matters are Uncanny to Me’: Freud, Surgery, and the Surgical Metaphor"

February 5

Joel Whitebook, Ph.D., New School for Social Research

"Freud, Foucault and the ‘Dialogue with Unreason’"

February 19

Hans Pols, University of Pennsylvania

"The Repression of War Trauma in American Psychiatry after World War II"

March 5

John Kerr, Cornell University Medical College

"In Adler's Light: Freud and ‘The Paranoia Campaign’"

February 19

John C. Burnham, Ph.D., Ohio State University

"Mid-Twentieth Century De-institutionalization as a Function of Consumer Culture"

April 2

Rachael Rosner, York University, Ontario

"Psychoanalytic Origins of Cognitive Therapy"

April 16

Elka Spoorri, Wölfl Foundation, Louis Sass, Ph.D., Rutgers University

"Adolf Wölfl: New Perspectives"

April 30

Elke Mühlleitner, Ph.D., Independent Scholar

"Otto Fenichel: Historiographer of the Psychoanalytic Movement (1934-45)"

May 28

Norman Dain, Ph.D., Rutgers University

"The Rise and Decline of Moral Treatment: A Re-evaluation"

❖ NEW APPOINTMENTS

Katherine Dalsimer, Ph.D., is Clinical Assistant Professor of Psychology in Psychiatry at Cornell Medical College and Lecturer in Psychiatry at Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons. She is the author of *Female Adolescence: Psychoanalytic Reflections on Literature*, published in 1986 by Yale University Press. Another book-length manuscript is under contract with Yale; it is entitled *Virginia Woolf: Portrait of the Artist as a Young Woman*. Dr. Dalsimer received her Ph.D. from New York University in Clinical Psychology in 1973. Since that time she has held a variety of clinical and academic posts including Clinical Supervisor at Columbia University Mental Health Services, Visiting Professor at Mount Holyoke College, and Clinical Supervisor in Clinical Psychology at the University of Massachusetts. She lectures and publishes widely on psychoanalysis, female development, and literature.

❖ RESEARCH FACULTY NEWS

Anna M. Antonovsky, Ph.D., presented a long-term psychoanalytic treatment case in the small-groups framework of the 4th Joint Clinical Meeting of the European Psychoanalytic Federation and North American Groups of the International Psychoanalytic Association in Glasgow, Scotland in July 1996. An interview eliciting her impressions of the ideological evolution of the White Institute appeared in its newsletter, *The White Society Voice*, in January 1997. In April 1997 she participated in a Seminar on Erich Fromm's understanding of psychotherapy, in Ascona, Switzerland. The American Board of Professional Psychology certified her as a Diplomate in Psychoanalysis.

Ralph Baker, M.D., is at work on *Le Roman de la Rose: Medieval Notions of Self-Awareness*.

Michael Beldoch, Ph.D., is Clinical Professor of Psychology in Psychiatry at Cornell Medical College. He continues to supervise Payne Whitney residents in conducting long-term psychotherapy.

Cornelius Clark, M.D., is currently researching Shakespeare's

sonnets. He is particularly concerned with questions of authorship and the biographical context of these works.

Norman Dain, Ph.D., retired in June 1997 from his post as Professor of History at Rutgers University and is now Professor Emeritus at Rutgers. This past May he delivered a paper, "The Rise and Decline of Moral Treatment: A Re-evaluation," at the Section's research seminar.

Aaron Esman, M.D., is at work on a study of Shaker attitudes and practices regarding mental illness. This past year he was appointed editor of *Adolescent Psychiatry*. He is Program Director of the Richardson History of Psychiatry Research Seminar.

Lawrence Friedman, M.D., continues as an Associate Editor of the *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association*. Apart from serving on a number of editorial boards and program committees both here and in Europe, Dr. Friedman continues to lecture in a variety of venues. In March 1997, he taught a course at the Chicago Center for Psychoanalysis based on his book, *Anatomy of Psychotherapy*. In addition, he presented a course on Freud's "Papers on Technique" to first year candidates at the New York University Psychoanalytic Institute.

Sander Gilman, Ph.D., was elected Fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences. He was also elected to the Committee on the History of Culture at the University of Chicago. Recent honors include an honorary Doctor of Laws from the University of Toronto and an appointment as Chair of the Academic Advisory Council at the University of Potsdam. He continues to lecture and publish widely on Jewish Studies, and the history of medicine. In 1996 he published two monographs: *Smart Jews: The Construction of the Idea of Jewish Superior Intelligence at the Other End of the Bell Curve* (The Inaugural Abraham Lincoln Lectures) (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1996) and *L'Autre et le Moi: Stéréotypes occidentaux de la race, de la sexualité et de la maladie* ("The Other and The Self: Occidental Stereotypes of Race, Sexuality and Disease") (Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1996).

Robert Goldstein, M.D., is editor of the Annual Report. He is an Instructor of Psychiatry at the Cornell University Medical College; and

maintains his full-time private practice in New York City and Morristown, New Jersey.

Gerald Grob, Ph.D., is the Henry E. Sigerist Professor of the History of Medicine at Rutgers University. He publishes and lectures widely on both historical and public health aspects of mental illness. This year he presented a paper, "Historical Influences on Psychiatric Care in America," at the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association.

Leonard Groopman, M.D., Ph.D., serves as course director for the Payne Whitney residents' "Career Planning Seminar;" he also teaches the Cornell medical student course, "Medical Ethics," and is a clinical supervisor of residents conducting brief psychotherapy.

Leon D. Hankoff, M.D., continues as the Chairman of the Department of Behavioral Health and Psychiatry at Elizabeth General Medical Center. He recently completed a full-length manuscript entitled, "Christians and Jews: The First Century."

John Kerr, was the discussant for Dr. Makari's paper, "Dora, Sexology and the Maturation of Sigmund Freud's Theory of Transference" before the Association for Psychoanalytic Medicine last Fall. In the Spring of this year he presented "In Adler's Light: Freud and 'The Paranoia Campaign'" to the Richardson History of Psychiatry Research Seminar. More recently he has completed writing a preface for a book called "*Storms In Her Head: Psyche, Culture, Gender, Word*" (in press; Jason Aronson), edited by Muriel Dimen and Adrienne Harris.

Nathan Kravis, M.D., concluded a two-year stint on the editorial board of the *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association*. He taught ego psychology and object relations theory to second-year candidates at the Columbia Psychoanalytic Center, and he was an instructor in a required course given to New York University third-year psychiatry residents on the history of psychiatry. Dr. Kravis also continued as a Payne Whitney psychotherapy supervisor.

Barbara Fass Leavy, Ph.D., delivered her paper entitled, "What Ever Happened to The Electra Complex?" at the Richardson Research

Seminar this past Fall. She also is hard at work on a book project: a collection of essays on crime fiction and culture. Although retired from her full-time professorship at Queens College, she will be teaching a graduate course next Fall on "Crime Fiction and the Problem of Evil."

George Makari, M.D., is Director of the History of Psychiatry Section at the Cornell University Medical College. He is co-editor, along with Sander Gilman, of the Cornell Studies in the History of Psychiatry. Dr. Makari is a member of the program committee for the conference entitled, "The Seduction Hypothesis 100 Years Later." This year he was honored by the Columbia Psychoanalytic Center for Training and Research with the Lionel Ovesey Award. His most recent research presentations have included: "Masturbation, Sexology, and Sigmund Freud's Post-Seduction Theory of Hysteria (1897-1905)" (International Society for the History of the Behavioral and Social Sciences, Virginia, and Center for Psychoanalytic Research and Training, Columbia University, 1997); "Dora's Masturbation, 19th-Century Sexological Theory and the Development of Sigmund Freud's Theory of Neurosis" (Association for Psychoanalytic Medicine, New York, 1996); and "Masturbation and Sigmund Freud's Post-Seduction Theories of Hysteria, 1897-1905" (Triennial meeting of the European Association for the History of Psychiatry, Munich, 1996).

Doris B. Nagel, M.D., is revising the manuscript of a book dealing with the diagnosis and treatment of schizophrenia in the first half of the twentieth century in the United States. The focus is on one patient's experience with a large number of eminent psychiatrists over a period of forty years. She also serves on the Policy Committee of the History Section.

Jacques Quen, M.D., is Clinical Professor of Psychiatry. He will be teaching a course for fourth-year residents at the Payne Whitney Clinic on "Forensic Psychiatry and Psychiatric Ethics." He also continues on the Policy Committee of the History Section.

Louis A. Sass, Ph.D., is Professor of Clinical Psychology at Rutgers University and a fellow of the New York Institute for the Humanities. This past year he became a member of the executive board of the Association for the Advancement of Philosophy and Psychiatry.

He also became a member of the editorial board of the journal *Theory and Psychology*. He continues to lecture both in the U.S. and Europe on philosophy and psychology. He was the respondent at a special session of the American Philosophical Association meetings in March, which was devoted to his recent book on Wittgenstein and Schreber.

Paul E. Stepansky, Ph.D., is managing director of the Analytic Press where he has edited numerous important volumes related to the history of psychiatry. He is currently working on a book on Freud, surgery, and the surgical metaphor.

Craig Tomlinson, M. D., (See Research Fellowship News.)

❖ RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP NEWS

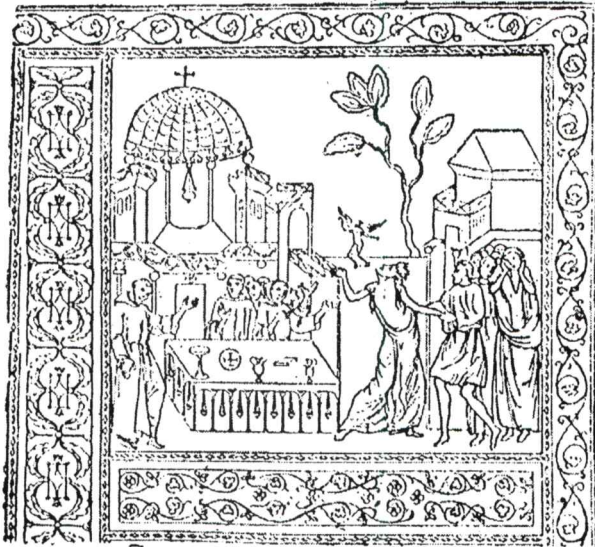
In June of this year, Craig Tomlinson, M.D. completed his two-year term as DeWitt-Wallace Reader's Digest Fellow at the section. This prestigious fellowship allowed him to pursue his historical research on the origins of psychiatric thought in late eighteenth-century Germany. He presented to the Section on October 2, 1996 on the subject of "Early Psychiatric Periodicals", outlining the development, lineage, and mutual influences of the first journals in any language devoted to psychology and psychiatry. While a fellow, Dr. Tomlinson also attended the Third Triennial Conference of the European Association for the History of Psychiatry in Munich, Germany, where he presented "Karl Phillipp Moritz's *Erfahrungsseelenkunde* from the Vantage Point of the Late 20th Century: A Re-evaluation of a Classic Work." His original translation of another work by Moritz, together with an accompanying article, is in peer review for publication.

Dr. Tomlinson's paper, "Sandor Rado and Adolf Meyer: A Nodal Point in American Psychiatry and Psychoanalysis," presented to the Section in September 1995, was revised and published in the *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* in 1996. In addition, his review of *Heresy: Sandor Rado and the Psychoanalytic Movement* is in press at the *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association*. In June 1997, together with Dr. Makari, he participated in a panel at the 29th Annual Meeting of the Cheiron Society: International Society for the History of the Social

and Behavioral Sciences, and presented a paper, "Controversies in American Psychoanalysis Regarding Scientific Method, 1930-1945: Sandor Rado's Lectures at the New York Psychoanalytic Institute."

Dr. Tomlinson was active as a book reviewer while a fellow; in addition to the aforementioned review, his review of *The Spoils of Freedom: Psychoanalysis and Feminism after the Fall of Socialism* by Renata Saleci was published in the *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* in 1996; his review of *Zum Konstitutionsprozess der Psychoanalyse* by Johann Georg Reicheneder was published in the *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association* in 1996, and his review of Judith Hughes' *From Freud's Consulting Room: The Unconscious in a Scientific Age* was published in *Social History of Medicine*, also in 1996.

During his tenure as fellow, Dr. Tomlinson also worked as an attending psychiatrist in the Payne Whitney Outpatient Department, treating patients and supervising residents and permanent staff, as well as teaching medical students. He continues as a candidate at the Columbia Psychoanalytic Center, where he has completed his third year of training. Although he will no longer be a full-time faculty member at Cornell, we look forward to his continued participation in the Section.



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❖ ALUMNI NEWS

Daniel Burston, Ph.D., (fellow 1986-1987) is Assistant Professor of Psychology at Duquesne University in Pittsburgh. Harvard University Press will issue his recent book, *The Wings of Madness: The Life and Work of R.D. Laing*, in paperback in 1998. He has also contracted to write a sequel entitled *The Crucible of Experience: Theory and Therapy in R.D. Laing*. In August of 1997 he was elected an Associate of the Center for the Philosophy of Science at the University of Pittsburgh.

Hannah S. Decker, Ph.D., (fellow 1967-1970) is Professor of History at the University of Houston. She is working on an oral history of the Houston-Galveston Psychoanalytic Institute and an article on the "Dora" case for the Library of Congress. In addition to her teaching responsibilities at the University of Houston, she teaches a course on the history of psychiatry to the residents at Baylor College of Medicine.

❖ SPECIAL ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to express our warm appreciation to Mrs. Oskar Diethelm, Dr. John Loomis, Mr. Frank Richardson, and Mrs. Nancy Richardson for their continuing contributions far beyond the categories of membership.

In addition we give special thanks to the following friends (and others whom we may not have remembered to name) who have given books, journals, and other gifts or volunteered their services in the past academic year.

Jack D. Barchas, M.D.
John Burnham, Ph.D.
Lawrence Friedman, M.D.
Gerald Grob, Ph.D.
Nathan Hale, Ph.D.
Robert Michels, M.D.
Jacques Quen, M.D.



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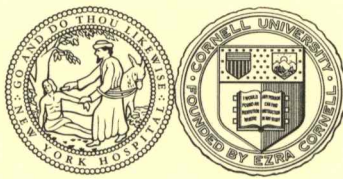
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